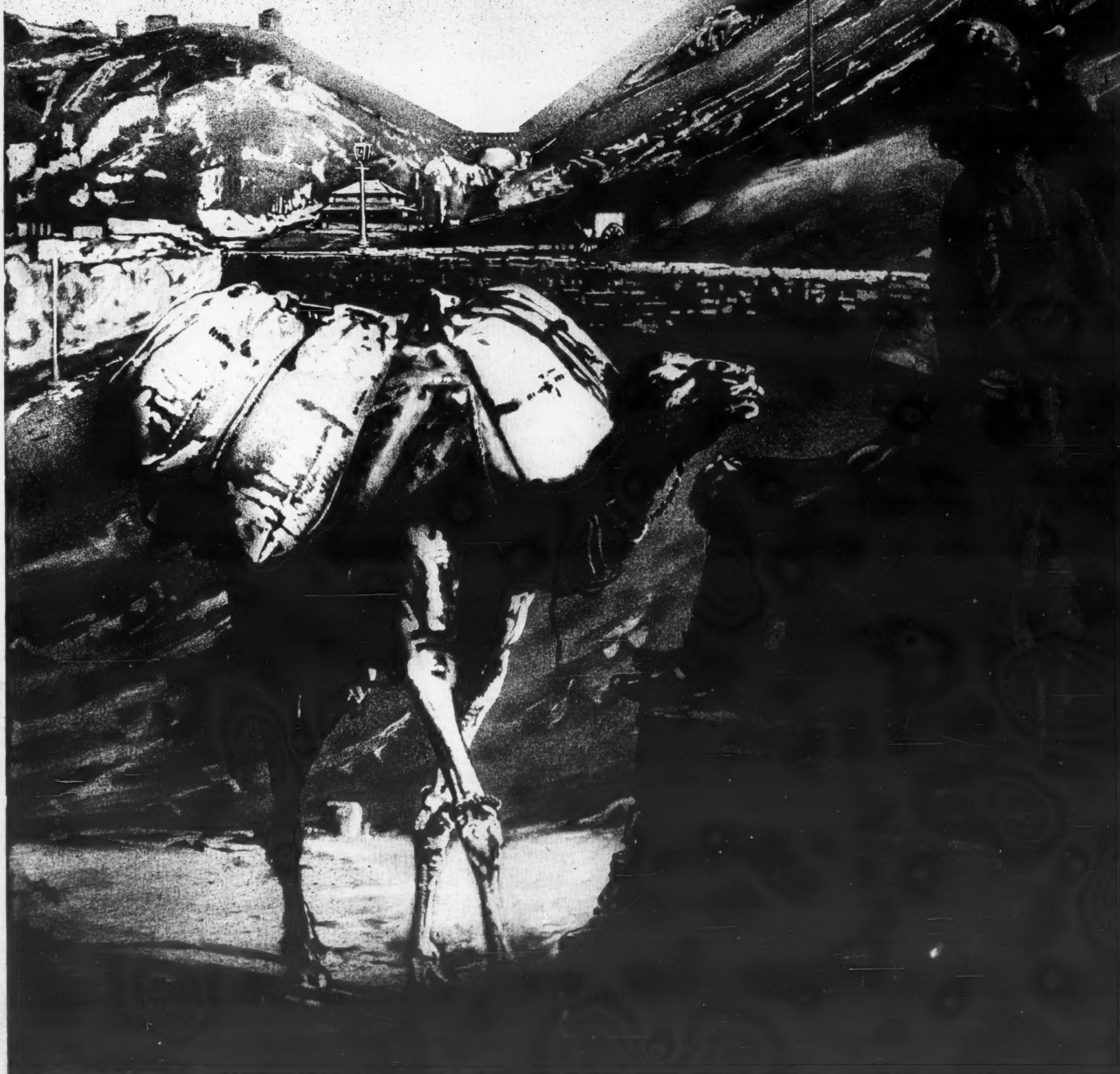


The New York Times

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



AT ADEN, "BRITAIN'S GIBRALTAR OF THE EAST."

Aden, where the British forces have made preparation to repel any invasion of Egypt from Southern waters, is situated on the Gulf of Aden, at the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula, and commands the entrance to the Red Sea.

(Aquatint rendering by R. T. Willis, from a photograph, © by Underwood & Underwood.)

The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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The Situation (Week ending February 21, 1916)

THE great event of the week was the Russian capture of Erzerum, the most important victory of the Entente Allies since the fall of Przemysl a year ago. It promises to place the whole interior of Asiatic Turkey practically in the power of the Grand Duke Nicholas and his very efficient army, estimated at 300,000 men, and endangers the Turkish life line, the Bagdad Railway. If the Turks lose that railway their resistance in Asia Minor will be virtually at an end. The Russians can go at once to the rescue of the British in Mesopotamia, can form a junction with their own Persian expedition, and turn their united forces toward Constantinople.

It is in Europe, not Asia, that the war must be decided, but the Caucasus campaign has now assumed an importance that projects it directly into the main situation. If the Teutonic powers wish to save their ally from being forced into a separate peace, they must send an army into Asia Minor; but they cannot do this without weakening one of the European fronts.

Erzerum was a powerful modern stronghold consisting of eighteen forts, half of which were constructed by German military engineers and armed with Krupp guns. The combined garrisons numbered at least 60,000 men, and the Turkish army under Field Marshal von der Goltz was supposed to be supporting them. Details as to the means and methods that made a clean sweep of all this opposition in five days of fighting are not yet at hand, but it is evident that siege guns must have been included in the equipment which the Russians carried with them over the mountains. The Grand Duke had learned much from the Germans since his reverses in the Carpathians last year, and had planned this Caucasus drive with a thoroughness of equipment and foresight that made it irresistible.

When the fortress of Erzerum was seen to be doomed, the Turkish army left the garrison to its fate, and seems to have fled in great confusion. The Russians have pursued the main body westward toward Erzincan, capturing several thousand men and considerable quantities of munitions and guns. The chief Russian advance, however, is southward toward Diarbekr and the Bagdad Railway. At the same time a strong force is moving westward along the Black Sea toward Trebizond, supported by warships, and crushing resistance in a slow but steady advance.

It now remains to be seen whether the Teutons will send aid to the Turks or leave them to face their troubles alone. There have been indications throughout the week that Germany is preparing to concentrate all her surplus energies upon one heavy blow on the western front, apparently in the neighborhood of Ypres. Each day recently has brought a slight German gain of some kind on that front, and dispatches from Holland have told of large movements of troops and guns through Northern Belgium. Thus far the gains achieved have not been commensurate with the sacrifices suffered on this front, but a still more determined effort to forestall the Spring offensive of the French and British seems likely to be made in the near future.

Tracing the Italo-Austrian Battle Line.



The frontiers of Italy and Austria, showing the present battle line.

A VAGUE feeling that Italy should have done more has frequently betrayed itself through the pen and tongue of her allies and has found more explicit expression in the neutral press. The chief criticism is that more would have been accomplished against the Central Empires if Italy had been less preoccupied with redeeming "Italia Irredenta" and had thrown herself into more comprehensive military co-operation with her allies.

This is unjust. Aside from political considerations without and sentimental considerations within, Italy's existence depends upon a strong offensive on her frontiers, which were deliberately planned by Austria in 1858 and 1866 for the sole purpose of keeping the Italians in order.

From the beginning Italy has been obliged to contend against strategical and tactical disadvantages of monstrous proportions—the all but inaccessible Alps and the facts that her objectives there were the last word in mountain fortification. Her only advantage has been in numbers and morale. With these she is keeping over half a million Austro-Hungarian troops from being used against her allies on other fronts and has conquered, almost inch by inch, over 3,000 square miles of the enemy's territory. In doing this she has placed 150,000 Austro-Hungarians on the casualty list, over 30,000 of whom are prisoners. This is the more remarkable when it is realized that until the present war Italy's strategy in the north consisted of plans for a defensive campaign, with great battles to be fought in the plains of Veneto and Lombardy.

On May 24 last Italy took the initiative in a campaign which was a marvel of simplicity and directness—to neutralize the Trentino, and finally reduce it by attrition and to launch a sweeping offensive against the Isonzo front. A failure in either direction would have been fatal. From the Trentino a successful Austrian army could have attacked the rear of a successful Italian army along the Isonzo. From the Isonzo a successful Austrian army could have cut off an Italian army advancing into the Trentino. But neither of these contingencies has occurred. As Italy has slowly made her way into the enemy's territory she has linked up her own defensive on successively captured heights.

Between May and July Italian troops occupied the right side of the Daone

Valley, the Val Vestino group, between the Idro and the Lago di Garda; the Valley of the Adige as far as Ala, the Vallarsa, the Tesino hollow in the Brenta Valley, and the hollows of Fiera di Primiero in the Cismon and of Cortina d'Ampezzo in the Boite Valley. In Cadore the whole region of the Ampezzo was also occupied and positions taken on the gigantic rocks of Tofana, upon the Col dei Bois, the summit of Falzarego, and the ranges descending from the Col di Lana toward Agai and Pieve di Livinallongo.

In August the Lavarone Plateau was attacked, and, notwithstanding the proximity of the Austrian forts, positions were captured in the Tonezza district and an advance made in the Val Sugana to a point beyond Borgo. Fresh offensives in the same month captured more trenches in the Col di Lana on the Cristallo group, between the Boite and Ansiei Valleys, in the Popena Valley along the road between Risurina and Schludersbach, and in the Rienz and Boeden Valleys on the road between Landro and Sexten.

In September the great Austrian position on Mount Coston was taken and the front of Plant-Durer invested. Just before the snows closed down upon the region in October the Italians made a vigorous offensive all along the Trentino front. They established themselves on the right side of the Daone and Chiese Valleys, (a point beyond Condino,) of the Ledro Valley, (the hollow of Bezzecca,) and of the Adige Valley as far as Mori on the west and the heights of Rovereto on the east. In November fierce assaults gave the Italians stronger positions in the Col di Lana and the Cordevole Valley and on the ranges which stretch from the Sarco di Rezzodi to Ornella.

Thus was the Trentino neutralized and a new and impenetrable frontier made for Italy, with commanding positions gained which invite a further process of attrition in the Spring.

In the Carnic Alps, which form the northern frontier of Veneto, it has been Italy's plan to remain principally on the defensive, as no Austrian invasion could possibly be developed from this direction. At the same time, Italian troops have possessed themselves of the strategic passes of the Degano, Chiasso, Raccoana, and the Dogna, and have by artillery fire destroyed most of the works of the Austrian forts of Malborghetto, Predil, and Plezzo. The ene-

my's works have also been destroyed in the Pontebbana, Seebach, and Seisera Valleys. When Winter came the Vienna railway which feeds the Trentino lay exposed at these points for a Spring assault.

And now the Isonzo, where the real offensive is taking place, which, if measurably developed, must bring German troops to the rescue of Austria. Here three periods of assault have taken place against the entire line, and one centred on Gorizia. At the very beginning the invaders occupied the right bank of the river, with the exception of the bridgeheads of Tolmino and Gorizia. Then they reached the ridge of Mount Nero in the north and the Carso Plateau in the south, on the left, or eastern, bank.

In the north the Italians now occupy the hollow of Plezzo as far as a line which reaches from the lower slopes of the Rombon to the Javorcik, and Fort Hermann, which bars the way to the Predil, lies exposed, with some of its outer works demolished. On the Mount Nero range positions are extended on the Nizli and Vodil. Against Tolmino, the slopes of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, and against Plava, Globna, and Zagora have been occupied and a decided advance made against the grotto emplacements on Mount Sabotino. Gorizia, from Mount Sabotino and Fortin and the heights of Podgora and Osavia, can be taken at any time, although an assault now would mean the destruction of the city. Finally, on the Carso the Italians have pushed their way along the lower slopes of Mount St. Michele, to the east of Castello Nuovo and beyond Mount dei Sei Busi, so that they now occupy a clean sweep of country from the Mount St. Michele ridge, some of whose summits are in their possession, to the Austrian trenches southwest of San Martino, most of the line Selz-Doberdo, and the entire valley between the Castle of Monfalcone and Mount Cosich.

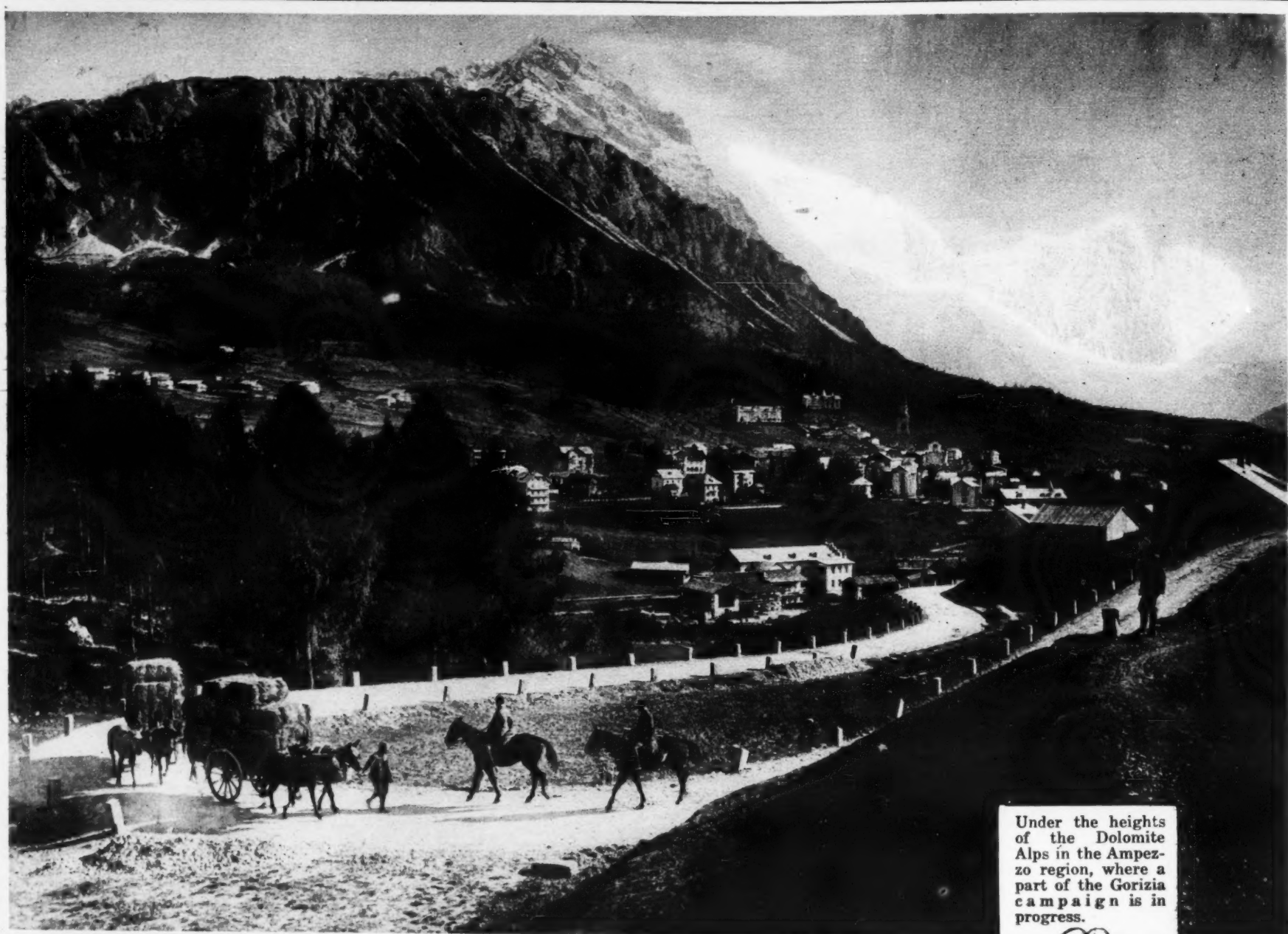
When Spring comes attrition in the Trentino will inevitably proceed, in the Carnic region an attempt will doubtless be made to reach the Vienna railway; but between Tolmino and Gorizia and on the Carso a prodigious offensive must be made if Italy is measurably to augment her benefit to her allies. Her positions on the Isonzo are such that a single isolated stroke at a bridgehead might cause the entire Austrian defense of this region to collapse.

At Ancient Bagdad, Prize Sought by the British



THE TOMB OF HAROUN-EL-RESHID'S WIFE.
One of the prominent objects in the venerable city of Bagdad, the ancient capital of Mesopotamia in Asia Minor. It is with the capture of Bagdad as one of their objects that the British undertook the Persian Gulf campaign, in which the struggle has recently centered around Kut-el-Amara, where part of the British force is surrounded by a Turkish army.

With the Italian Troops on the Austrian Front

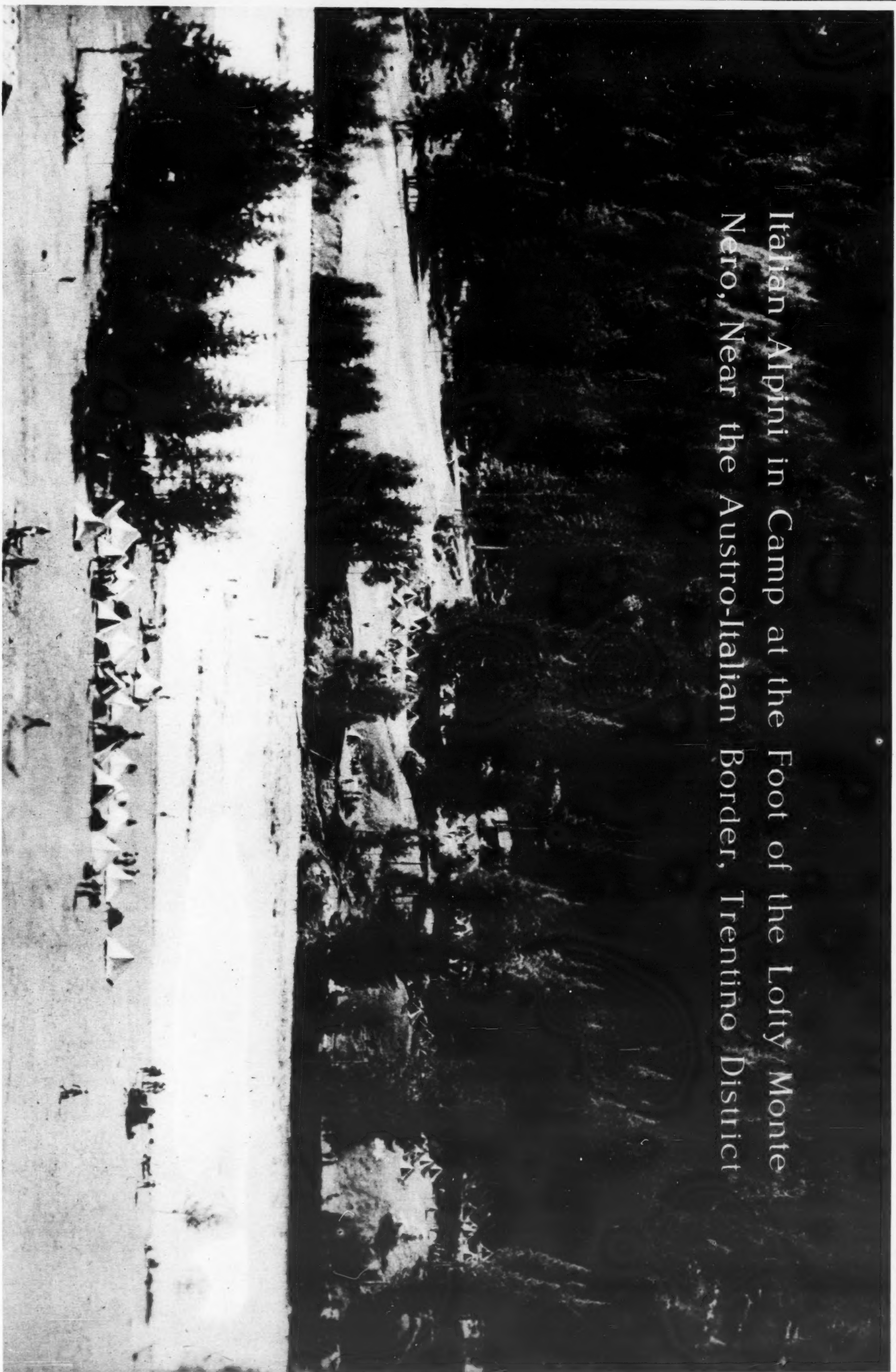


Under the heights of the Dolomite Alps in the Ampezzo region, where a part of the Gorizia campaign is in progress.

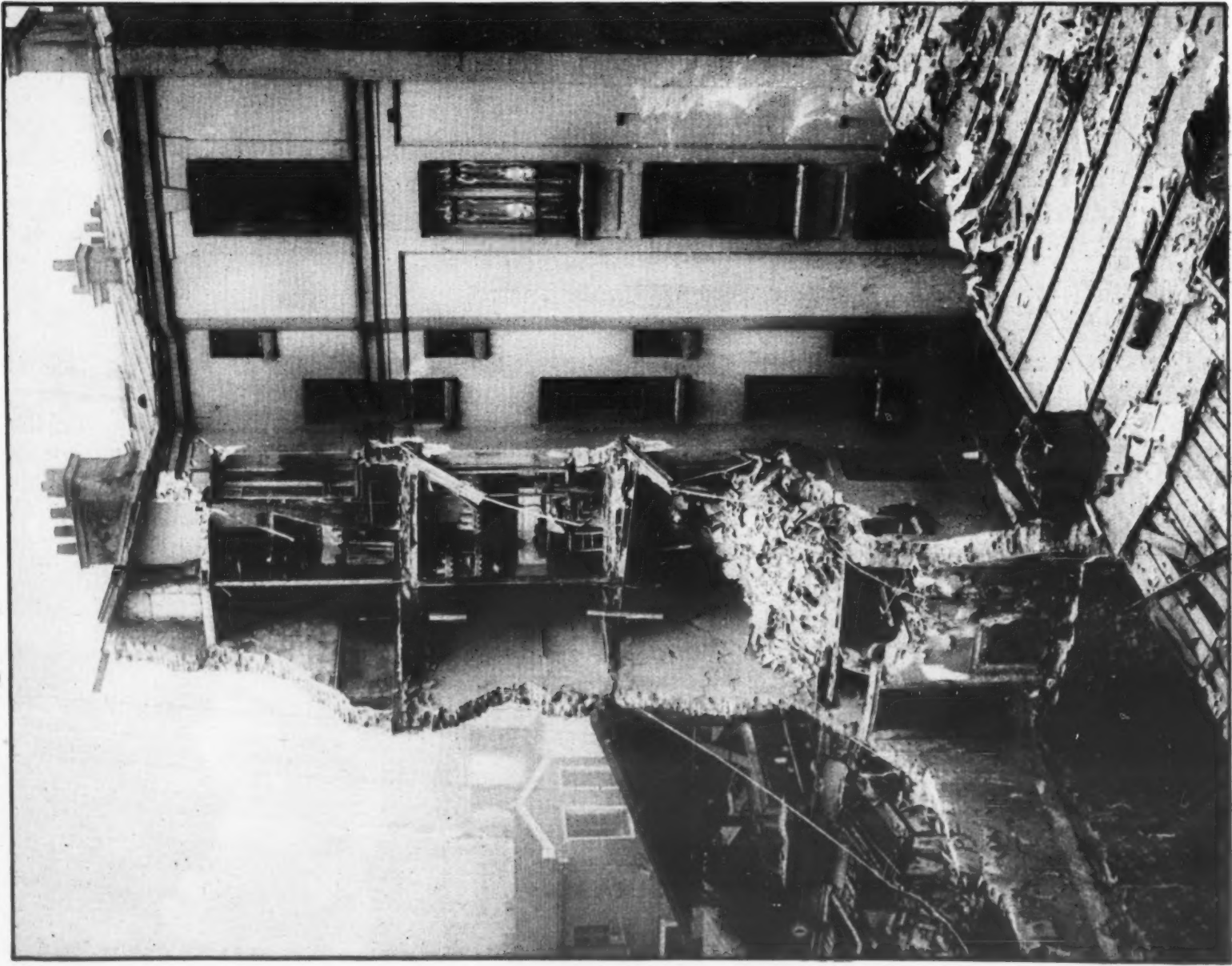


The dinner hour in a reserve camp of Alpine troops in the Carinthia district.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)

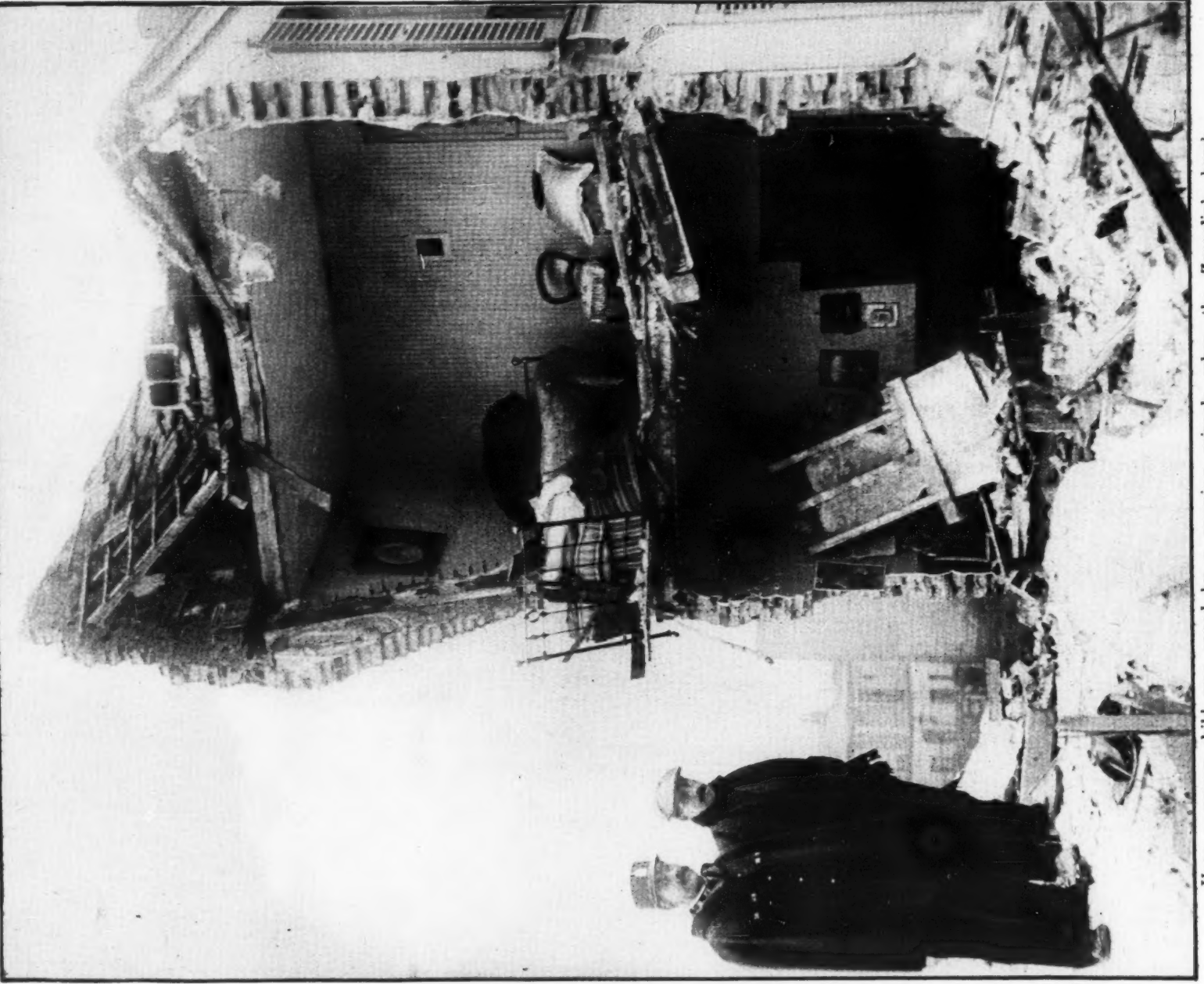
Italian Alpini in Camp at the Foot of the Lofty Monte
Nero, Near the Austro-Italian Border, Trentino District



Photographs Show Damage Done by Zeppelin Raid on Paris January 29th



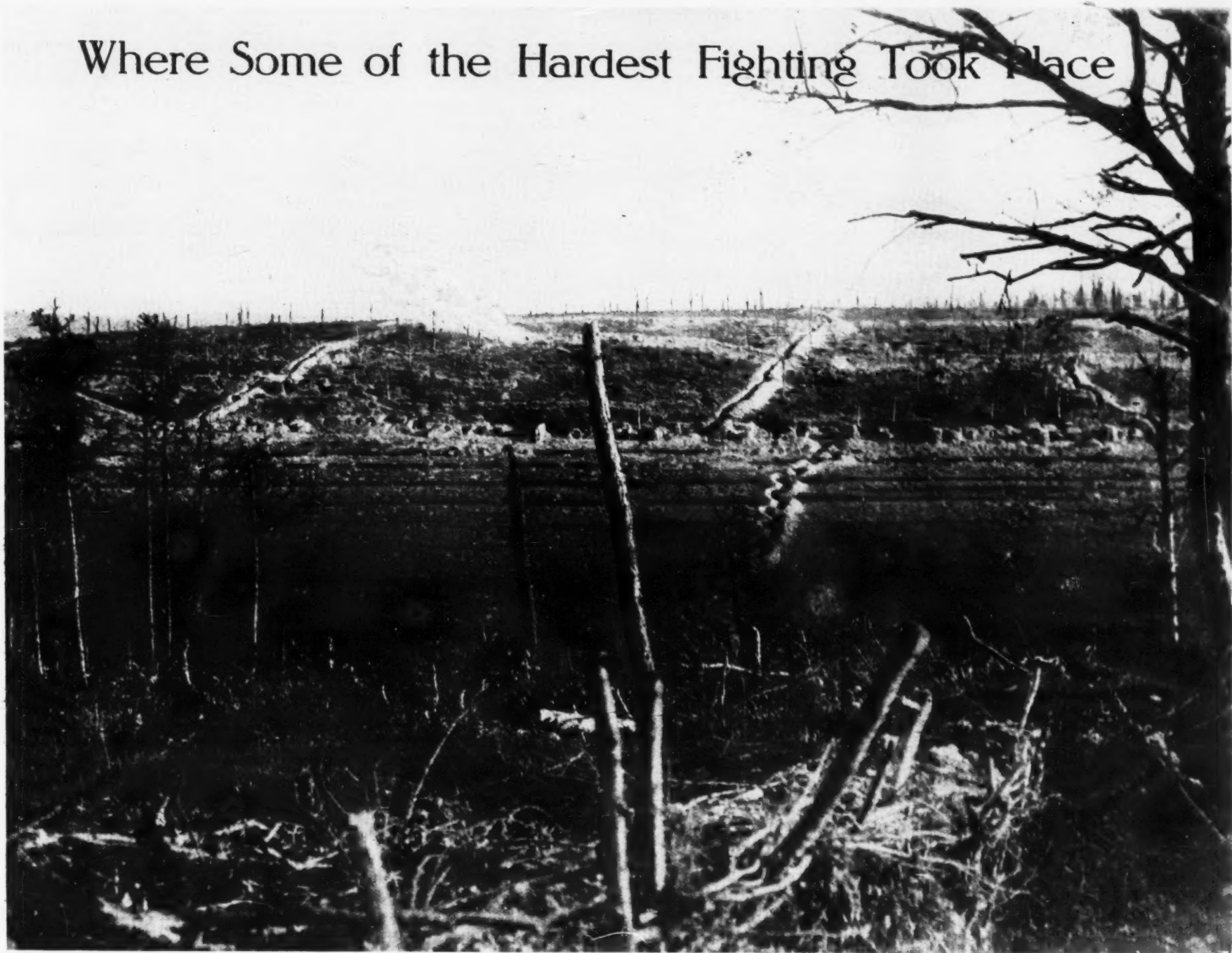
A tenement which was cut off at its line of kitchens; it is thus reported in the news dispatches: "In a more populous quarter a bomb struck a six-story apartment building occupied by the families of workmen, cutting it in two on the line of the corner of the kitchens from Garret to cellar, burying ten victims under the debris of the central part of the structure. The street front was untouched, and on the other side of the gap the six kitchens of the building, one atop the other, were left open to the weather, with the ranges and utensils in plain view and a parently undisturbed."



Here a young child was saved by a seeming miracle when the Zeppelin's bomb wrecked his parents' house: "One of the missiles fell upon an isolated house occupied by a single family. The building was bisected, one end being demolished and its occupants hurled far out into an open lot and killed. The other end of the house was cut off sharply, and a bedroom on the second floor was left intact with its occupants uninjured. The floor was carried away under the head of the bed, leaving the bed balanced on the jagged edge of the ruins, with a nine-year-old boy in it uninjured."



Where Some of the Hardest Fighting Took Place



A German aero bomb bursting on the first-line trenches near St. Mihiel. The communication trenches passing between the first and second lines of French trenches show plainly on the shell-plowed fields.

(Underwood & Underwood.)



French officers inspecting a position in the ruins at Perthes from which the Germans have been driven by shell fire followed by desperate bayonet attacks on the adjacent trenches.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

War's Novel Scenes Shown in French Photographs



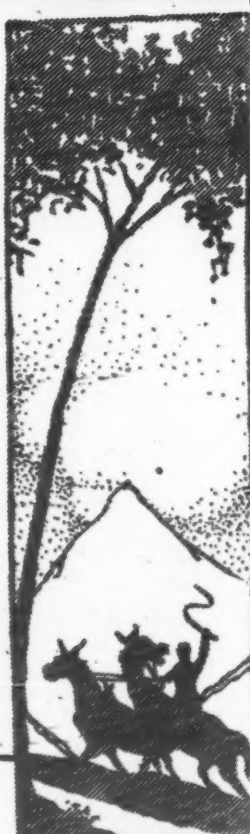
Little French school-girls of Rheims, ready for school; they are wearing home-made masks to protect them from the gases emitted by any poisonous shells which may fall on Rheims.
(Photo from International Film Service.)



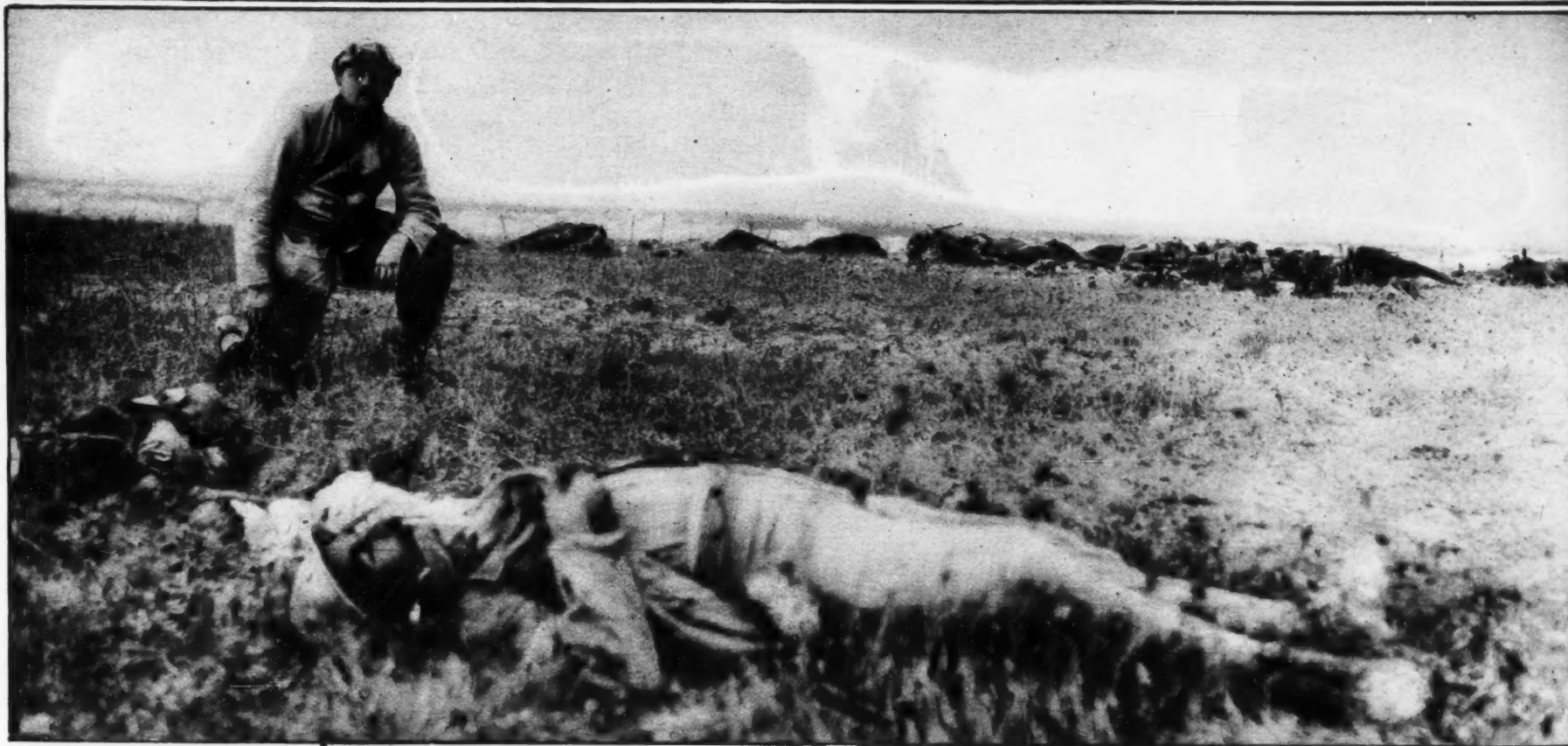
Algerian soldiers frolic at a Paris sidewalk cafe, and collect funds for wounded comrades.



Montenegrin soldiers forming the guard of honor to the King of Montenegro, at the palace he is occupying at Lyons, France.
(Press Illustrating Co.)



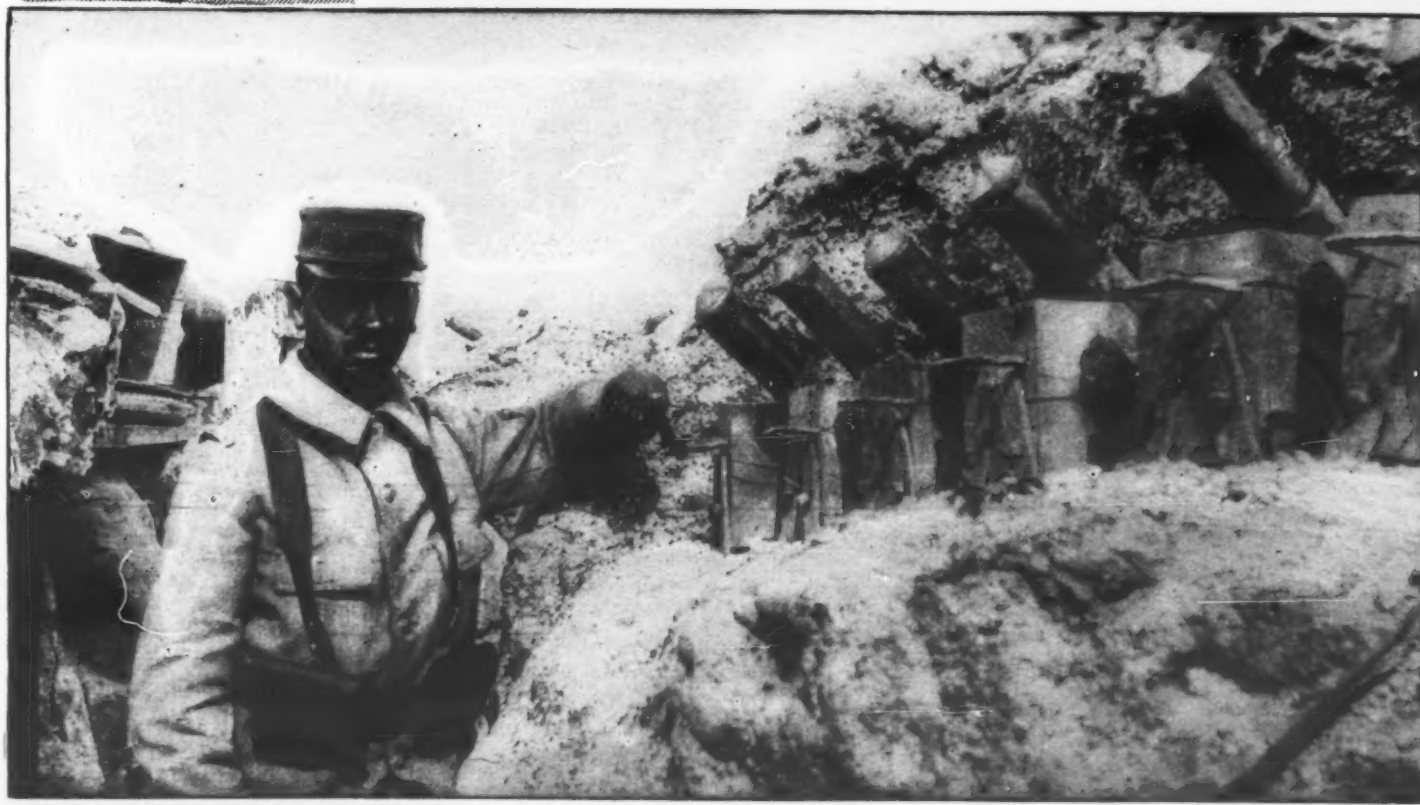
Action Never Flags on the French Champagne Front



"Dead on the field of battle" in the Champagne; the dark figures in the rear are of slain horses.
(Medem Photo Service.)



French soldiers preparing the crapouillots or small bomb throwers in a first-line trench.



Firing a battery of bombs from the first line of trenches in the Champagne district.

(Press Illustrating Co.)



Songs of the New Year Under the Guns of Arras



A detachment of German soldiers fresh from the Arras front, where the fighting is thickest, halt in the driving rain to serenade their officers with songs of the Fatherland.
(© 1915, by *Illustrirte Zeitung, Berlin.*)

Deep in the Snow Is the East Galician War Front

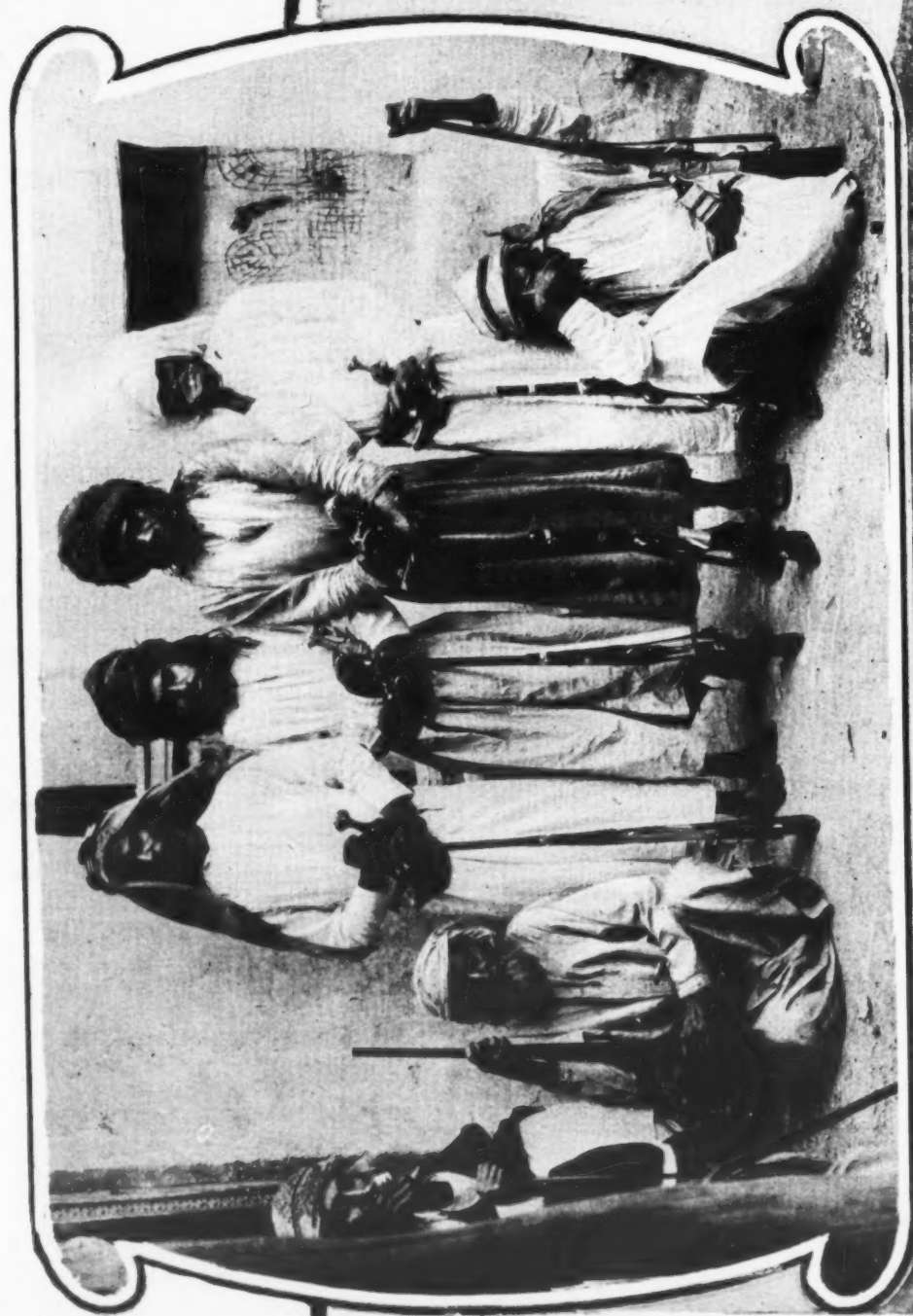


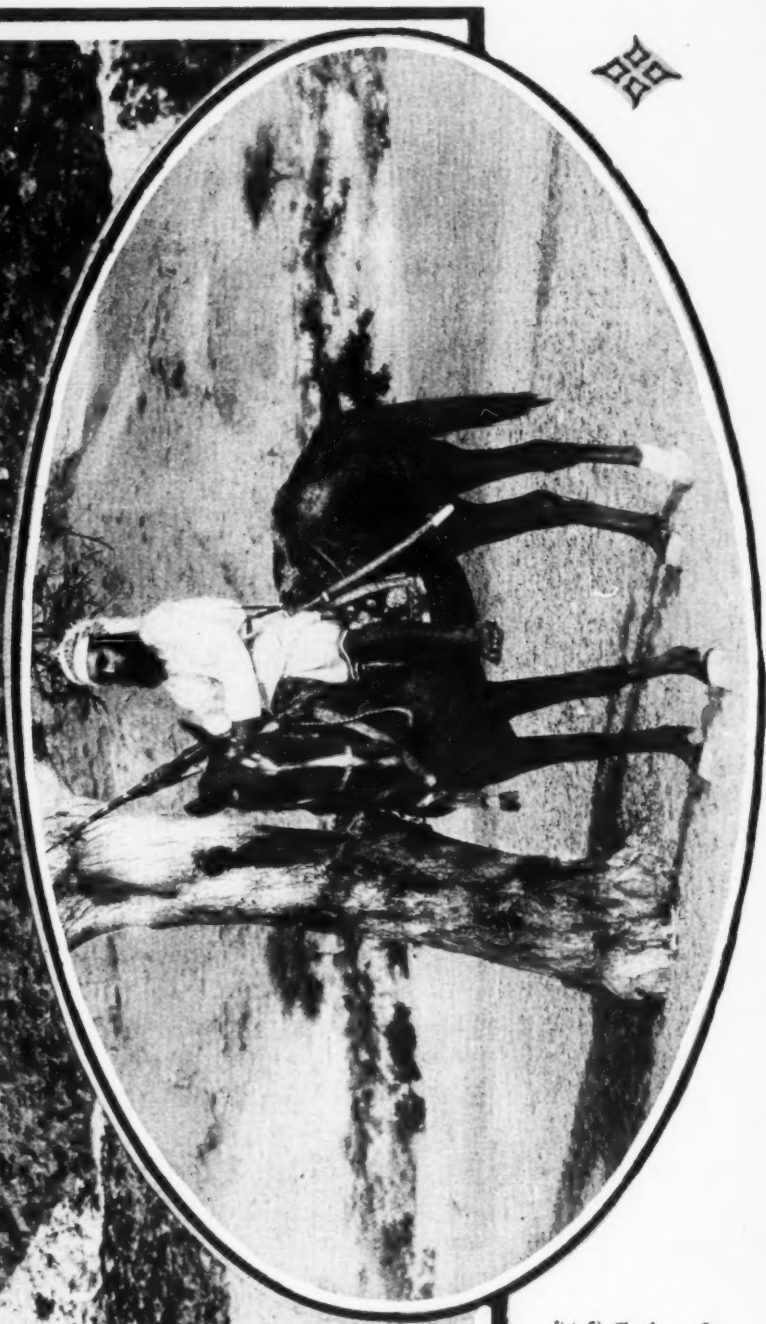
The photograph strikingly illustrates the depth of the snow mantle which the fighting-front around Czernowicz is covered, and through which military operations must be conducted.



Officers of the Wandischgretz Hussars—the Kaiser's own regiment—receiving directions from an officer's post prior to a cavalry attack on the Russians.
(Photos from Press Illustrating Co.)

Warriors of Araby,
Stirred by Echoes of the War,
Display Great Activity
on Plains of Their Desert Home





Bedouin tribes of Northern Arabia.
The large picture shows the sugarloaf huts of the Arabs of Mesopotamia; they are built of ancient bricks on the vast plain which is the site of the Biblical city of Haran. These Arabs are Turkish subjects.

(Photos from L. E. Freeman, and © Underwood & Underwood.)

At the top is seen a group of the armed Arabs of the Koweit district, Central Arabia; this is the type of Arab reported one day on the side of the British and the next on the side of the Germans.

In the oval is a young Sheikh of the Shomar Arabs—the most powerful of the

He Who Watches Over Wastes of Snow



An elderly man of the Austrian landstürmer forces on outpost duty in the Tyrolean Alps.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Fighting Men of Persia Gather as of Old



Persian armed caravan on the outskirts of Shuster; this city, in the southwest of Persia, is the centre of the Persian oil fields, the protection of which was the original object of the British Mesopotamian campaign.



Persian artillery of the old type on the Turkish frontier to prevent border raids.

(International News Service.)

Allies and Germans Repair Their Broken Balkan Bridges



A German transport column crossing a river in Serbia by means of a newly made bridge erected by the side of one destroyed.



English and French engineers working side by side to repair a bridge within their lines at Saloniki.

(Photos © American Press Assn.)

Your Soldier Must Be a Sapper and a Miner, Too



A German trench which illustrates the diversity of trench fighting methods in the "dug-in" style of warfare. An angle from a fighting trench constructed in the usual way and protected with bags of earth; at the back may be seen an elevated firing position with a loop-

hole for the rifle; the opening below from which the German soldier is looking leads to a mine gallery extending toward the enemy; at the right is the entrance to a communication trench.

(Feature Photo Service.)

The Cameroons, Which Are Reported Lost to Germany

By Charles Johnston

TO BEGIN with the name: Cameroons. In the period of brilliant adventure and exploration inaugurated by Prince Henry the Navigator, and celebrated in the *Lusiad*, the sailors of the little kingdom of Portugal made their way southward, first to Morocco, then southward and eastward round the coast of Africa; then as far as the distant Cape of Good Hope, whence, getting their second wind they reached India under Vasco da Gama, and



Native canoe on the Mambé river, Cameroons.



Native troops with the British forces landing on the Cameroon Coast.



A British officer with his native servant at the rapids in the Dipilai River.
(Photos by American Press Assn.)

then from India gradually spread through the Portuguese Indies.

From these journeys there remain, even at the present day, the rags and tatters of a once great colonial empire; there remain isolated regions of Portuguese speech the greatest of which is, of course, Brazil; and there remain most of all Portuguese names, to commemorate a splendid epic period which the modern world is in danger of forgetting. One of these Portuguese names, slightly modified, is Cameroon. Toward the close of the fifteenth century the Portuguese navigator, Fernando Po, slipped around Africa and into the great hollow under its western side, now called the Gulf of Guinea. In the very arm-pit of Africa, so to speak, he discovered an island, a mountain and a river. To the island he gave his own name, Fernando Po, which it still bears. In the river the Portuguese soldiers, to their great delight, discovered multitudes of edible crustaceans, smaller cousins of the lobster; therefore they called it Rio dos Camarones, "the river of prawns." The name was in a general way extended to all the neighboring country, and when, in the fullness of time, the all-pervading mariners of England began to follow in Portugal's tracks they picked up the name and came to speak of the Cameroon River and the Cameroon Mountains, though on the mountains themselves prawns were somewhat rare.

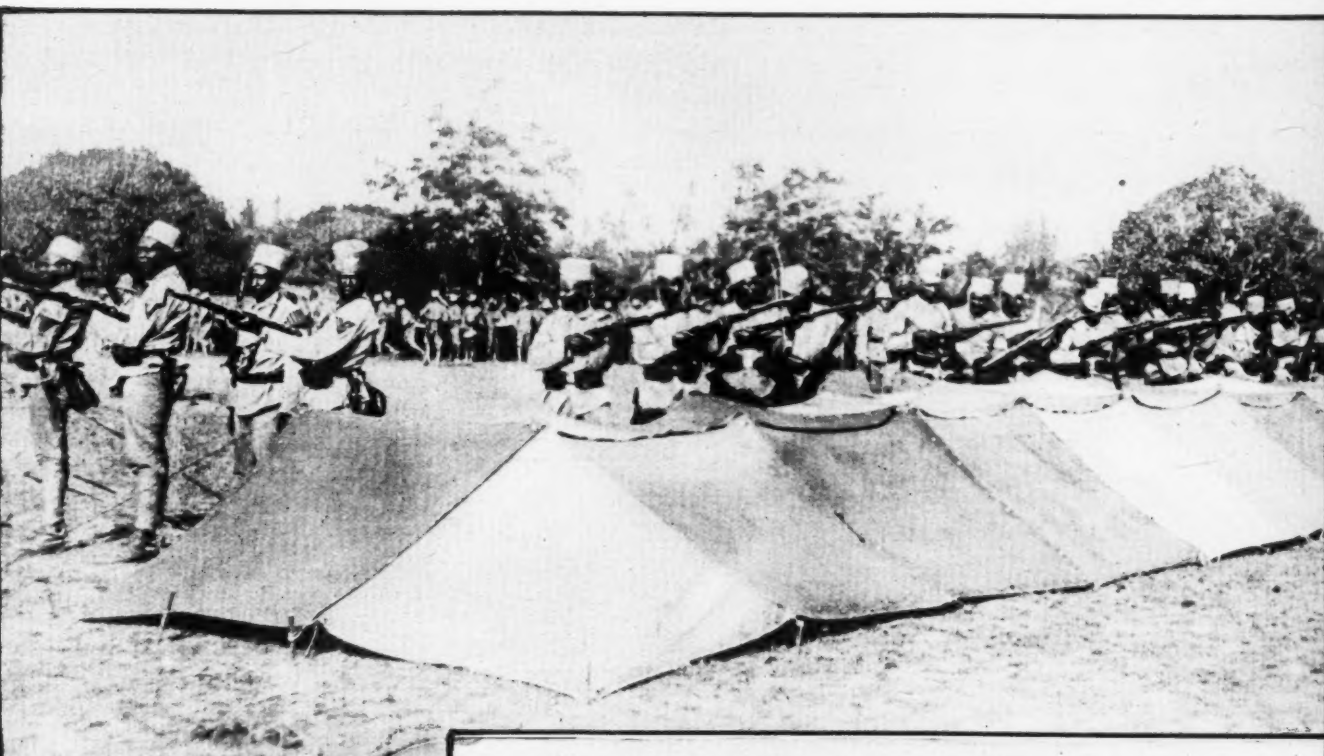
When, in 1884, the Germans, under the goad of Bismarck's new colonial policy, made a treaty with the black princes of the region and turned it into a German Protectorate, they rather pedantically Teutonized the name to Kamerun, which, as a Scotchman would say, is neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring, and thus did their best to blot out a very interesting etymology and a past chapter of history.

The German Protectorate is a territory of some 300,000 square miles; an irregular keystone in shape resting on

the arch of the Gulf of Guinea. It has a population of between three and four millions divided between Mohammedan, Fula, and Haussa tribes from the north, and pagan Bantu negroes to the south. At the beginning of the war there was a white population of about 1,800, of whom some 1,600 were Germans. The whole territory was under an Imperial Government, Herr Ebermeier, appointed by the German Emperor, and assisted by a Chancellor and two Secretaries, with a local council of three representative merchants. The seat of this little government was at Buea, not far from the coast, but some 3,000 feet above the sea level, and therefore fairly cool, even under that tropical sun. The military forces of the Protectorate consisted of 200 German soldiers, with about ten times as many native troops, supported by a police force of 40 Germans and 1,200 natives.

The eastern half of the Protectorate consists of high, grassy uplands, a part of the great Central African plateau, and well fitted for cattle raising. These uplands gradually gather themselves into foot-hills toward the west, and the foothills lead up to two parallel mountain ranges with a broad valley in between. The highest summit is the peak which has so long borne the name of Cameroon, 12,370 feet high, and therefore the loftiest on the western side of the African continent. The hill region is forest-clad, and furnishes many jungle products, of which palm-oil and rubber are the most important. To these, among the exports of the Protectorate are to be added cocoa, coffee, cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, gold, ebony, and ivory; for, in the forests there are numbers of huge pachyderms, as well as lions, gorillas, and chimpanzees.

Since the beginning of the world war English forces from the Niger region to the northwest, and French forces from the French Congo to the



German-African troops, the Askaris, before action in the Cameroons.

south, have been closing in on the German colony and, within the last few days, General Dobell has telegraphed that fifty-eight armed deserters from the remnant of the German forces, have just surrendered to the French. Strong French columns are moving south to the frontier of Spanish Guinea, (on the Gulf of Guinea, immediately south of the Protectorate.) One of these has already reached the Ntem River, just north of the frontier, while another column has reached Ngoa, sixty miles from the coast.

This would seem to mark the end of German rule, and, we suppose, of German spelling in the "Kamerun" region.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

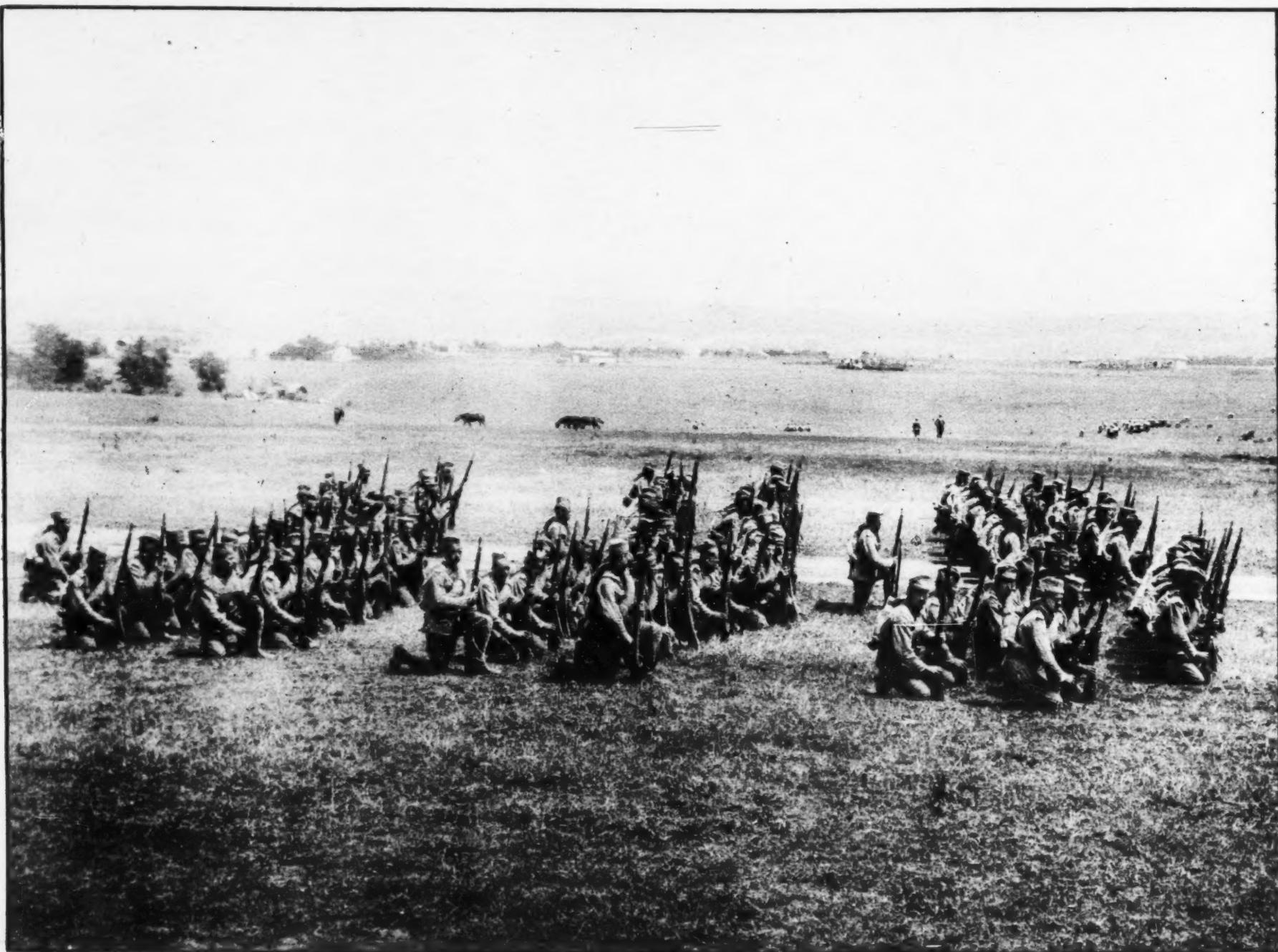


*German cavalry in a Cameroon cane-field.
(Photos from Press Illustrating Co.)*

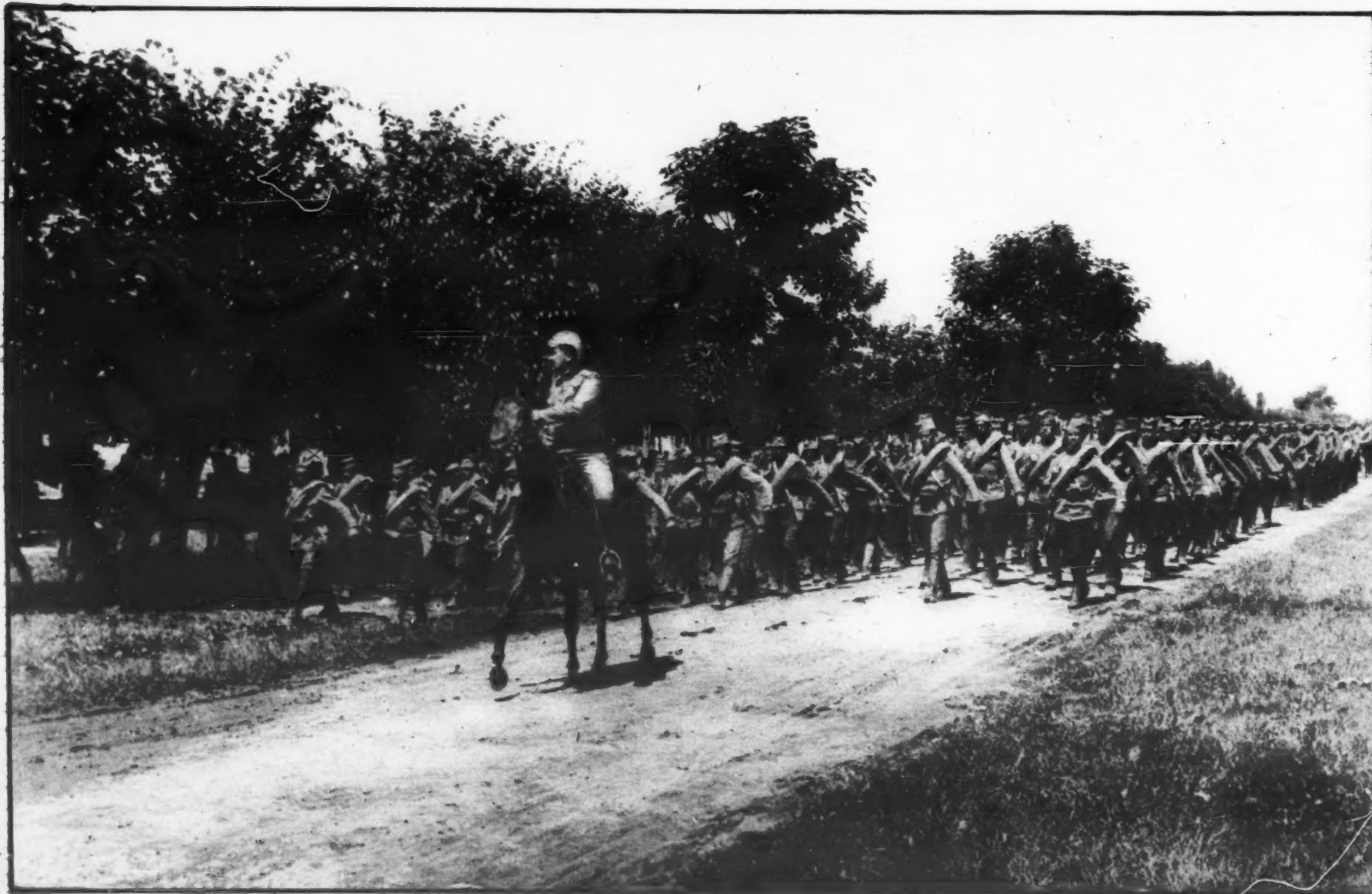


*British officers directing the work of African gunners in the southeast district, Cameroons.
(American Press Association.)*

Re-Creating a Serbian Army



The Allies have undertaken the equipment and reorganization of a Serbian army, a group of which is here shown with new accoutrement.



A battalion of the newly organized army of Serbs on the march; both instruction and equipment have come from the Allies.
(Press Illustrating Co.)



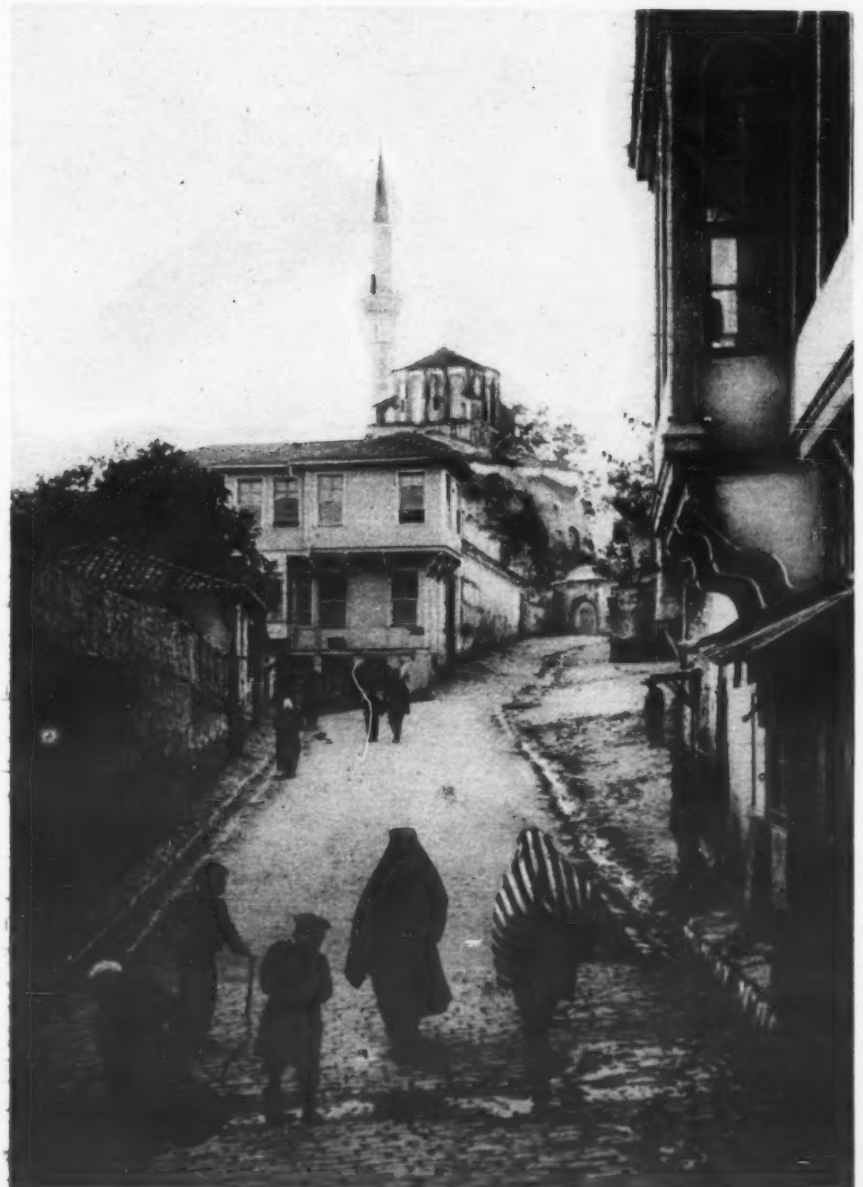
In and Around Saloniki, Where the Allies Abound



This net-like mass is an artillery camp of the Allies
at Saloniki, very near the first-line trenches.
(Press Illustrating Co.)



The French soldier takes his dinner from a niche in the Greek
wall, under the French flag and a sanitary order posted in French.



In the old Turkish quarter of Saloniki, which remains quiet in
contrast to the polyglot turmoil in the cosmopolitan quarter.

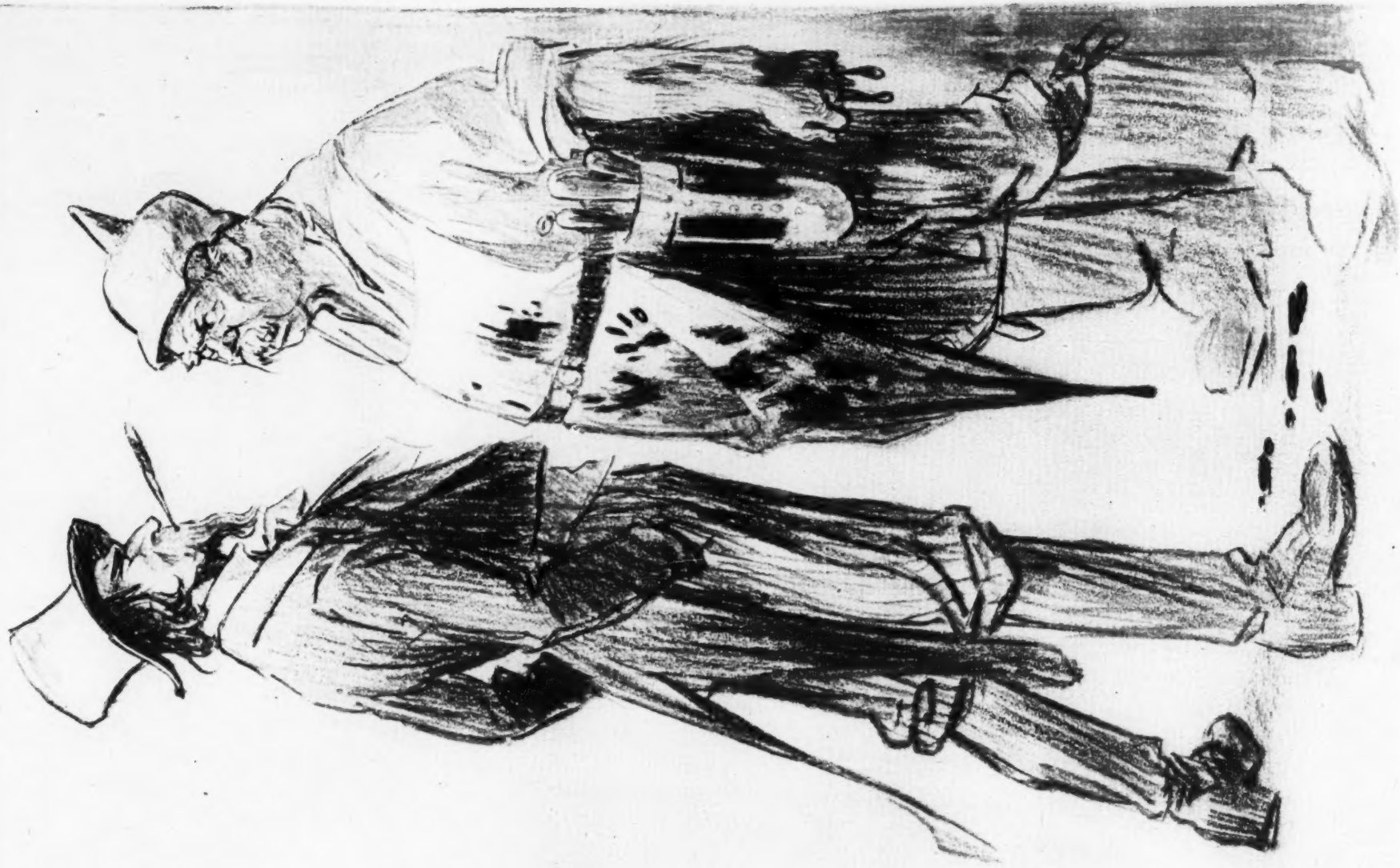
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Two
More
Bitter
Comments
on the War
by
Louis
Rae-
maekers,
the Dutch
Cartoonist

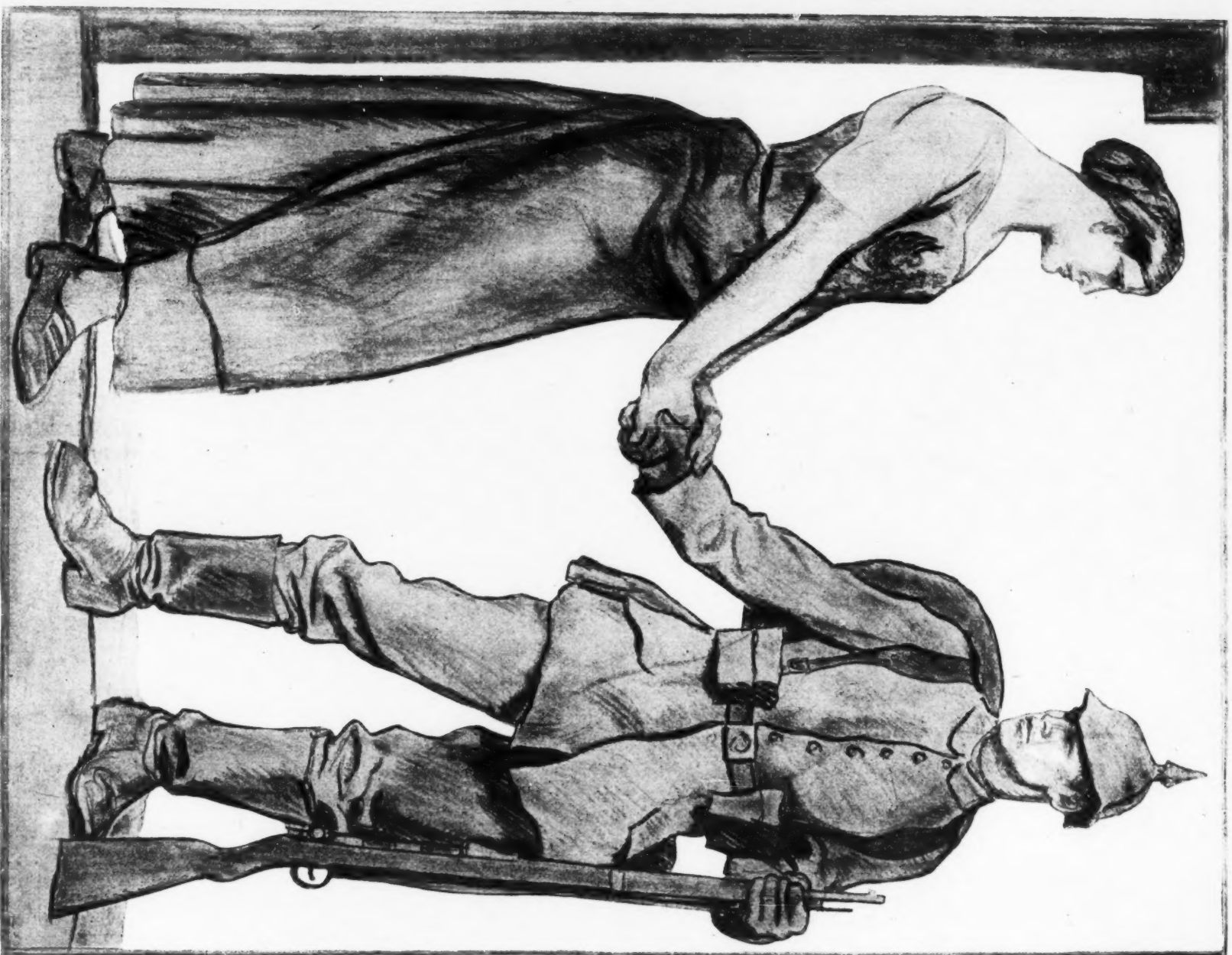


His Satanic Majesty Congratulates Berlin on the Success of an Air-Raid on Paris. Satan: "Hello, Wilhelm! Did you thank your dear old God for this new success?"

Says Uncle Sam to the German Butcher (with regard to the slaughter of non-combatants by submarines): "Well, headsman, do you think you are about through?"



German War Comment Given in Cartoons from Munich



Her Son's Pledge: "Mother Germania, we will do just as well in 1916!"

Jugend und Vaterland



To Scare Away U-Boats, Every ship of the Allies now carries dummy American citizens; live ones are no longer to be had.

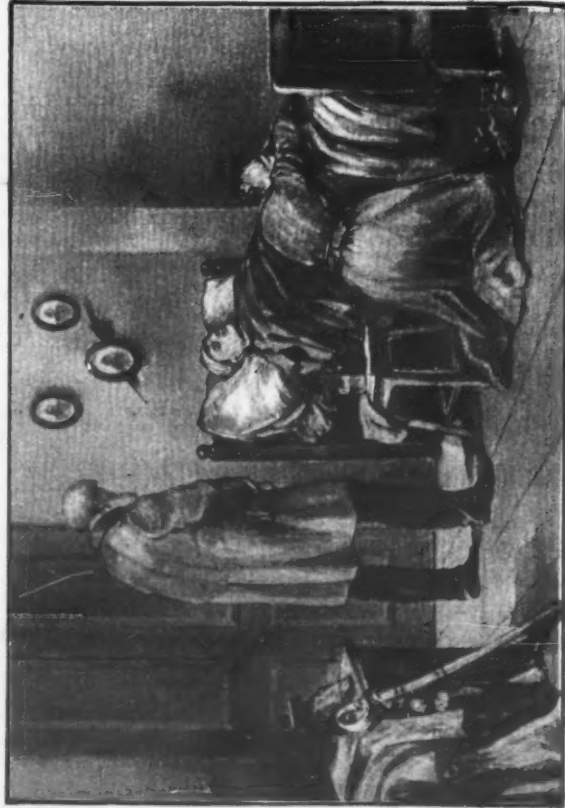
Stumpfschiss, (Munich)



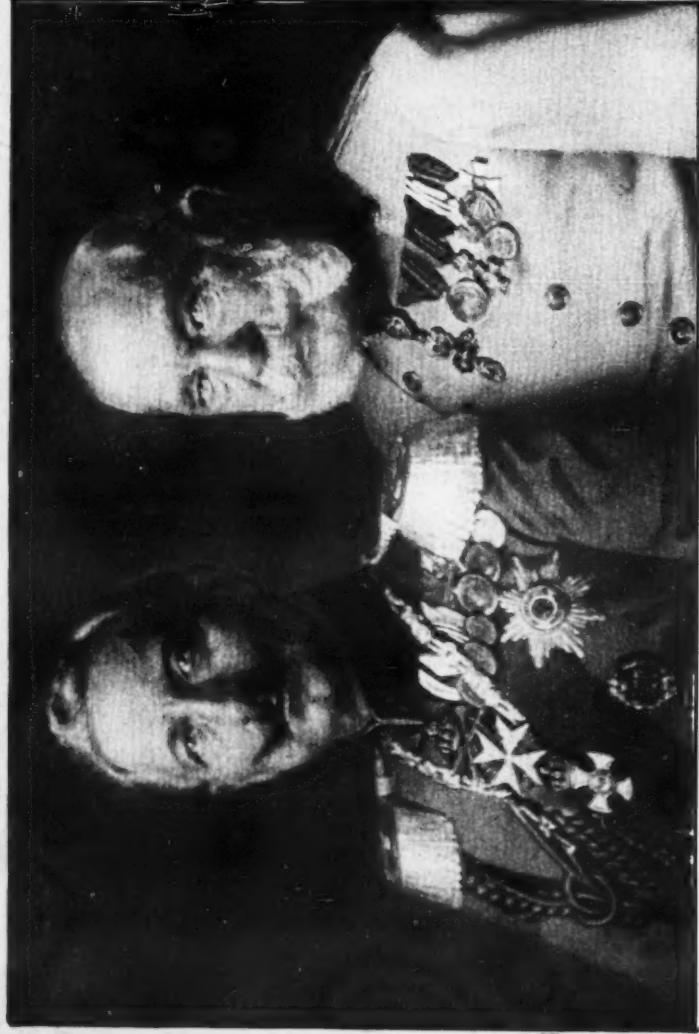
The Spirit of the Warring Nations Expressed in Popular Postcards—VII.



Kronprinz Wilhelm, from a German painting.



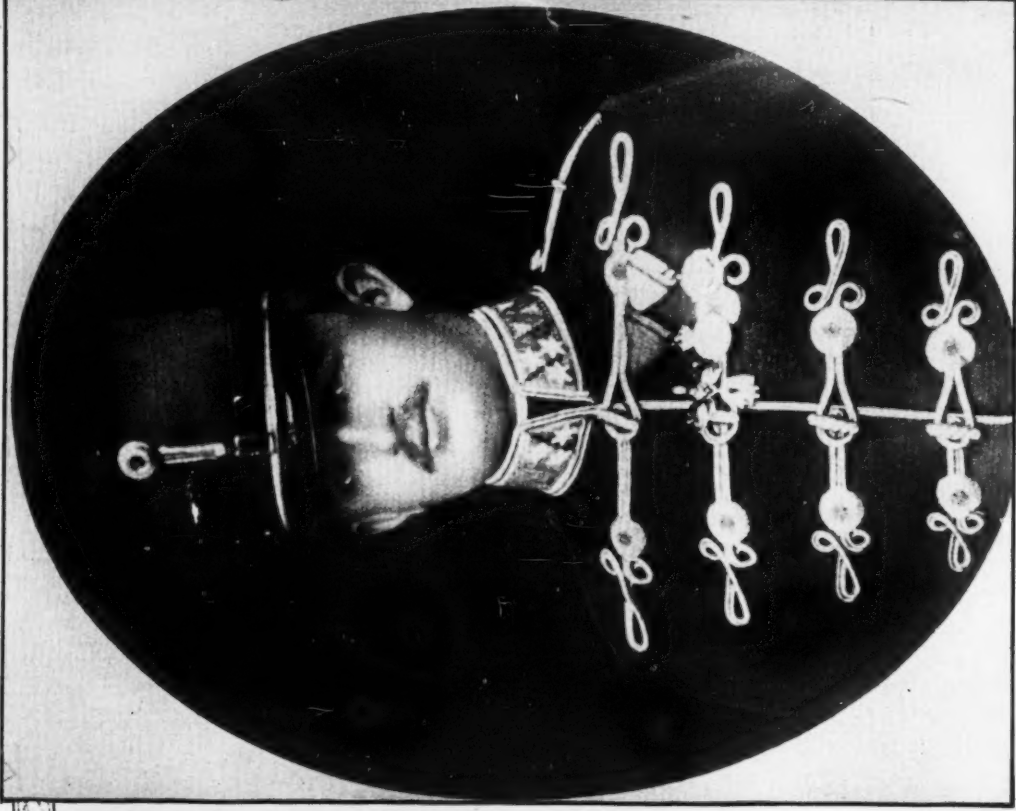
"Their Son!" (A card of popular appeal in Germany.)



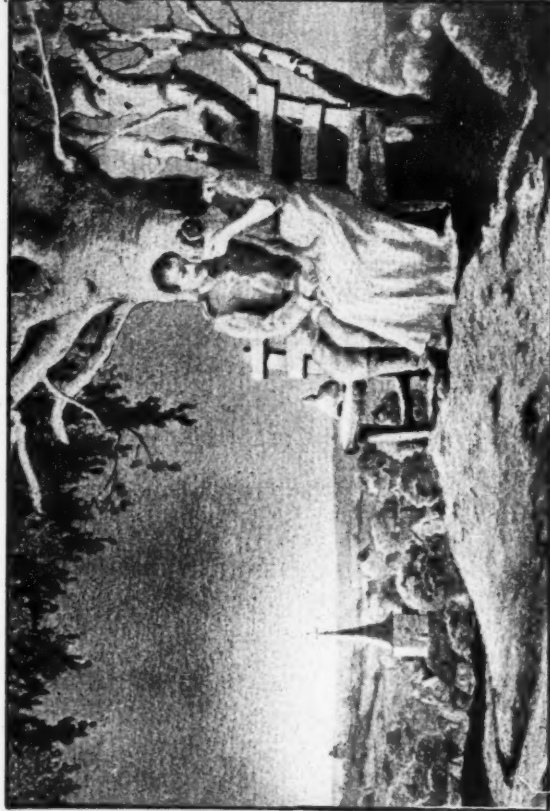
Kaiser Wilhelm II. of Germany and Kaiser Franz Josef I. of Austria-Hungary.
From a composite photograph made in Berlin.



Sultan Mohammed V. of Turkey.
The Turkish fleet and Constantinople are shown in the background.



Archduke Karl Franz Josef, from an Austrian engraving.



"Aufwiedersehen!" When I return, dear heart, we will never part again!